

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

All business or news letter and telegraphic despatches must be addressed NEW YORK HERALD.

Letters and packages should be properly sealed.

Rejected communications will not be returned.

Volume XXXVII.—No. 65

AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

WALLACE'S THEATRE, Broadway and 11th street.—THE VETERAN.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway, between Prince and Houston streets.—LA BELLE SAVOIE.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery—BUFFALO BILL—THE BLIND MEN.

ST. JAMES' THEATRE, Twenty-eighth street and Broadway.—MARIAGE.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth street.—THE NEW DRAMA OF DIVORCE.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—THE BALLET FANTOMES OF HUMPTY DUMPTY.

BOOTH'S THEATRE, Twenty-third, corner Sixth av.—JULIUS CÆSAR.

WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner 30th st.—Performances after 6 and 8.—LUNA.

MRS. F. R. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE.—MADAM'S PERIL.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway.—COMO VOCALIST, NEGRO ACTS, &c.—LION.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE, Fourteenth st. and Broadway.—NEURO ACTS.—BURLESQUE, BALLET, &c.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 201 Bowery.—NEURO ELEGANTISSIMO, BURLESQUE, &c. National.

BRANT'S NEW OPERA HOUSE, 234 st., between 9th and 10th.—BRANT'S MINSTRELS.

THIRTY-FOURTH STREET THEATRE, near Third avenue.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT. Matinee at 2.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTREL HALL, 55 Broadway.—THE SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

STREINWAY HALL, Fourteenth street.—GRAND CONCERT.

NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street.—JONES IN THE RING. Acrobats, &c. Matinee at 2.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 615 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

DR. KAHN'S ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, 745 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Tuesday, March 5, 1872.

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What Will Be Done at Cincinnati?—Where is the Anti-Grant Candidate, and What is To Be the Platform?

What do our "reformed republican" friends propose to do when they reach Cincinnati? If it is the last day of every patriot to defeat General Grant, who is to be the champion of the movement, and upon what principles is the canvass to be made? We are now on the verge of spring. The State conventions of the republican party are electing delegates. The malcontents are in negotiation with the railway companies for free passes, and there will be a liberal gathering of needy adventurers. The democrats are holding themselves in reserve, although the democratic organ acquiesces with the fact that while they are dormant they are certainly not dead. The republicans are compact and disciplined, and their machinery is in motion. The opposition is disorganized, impatient, weary, and we may all ask what will be done at Cincinnati?

A great party has every season or two a sloughing off. When the democrats were in power every Presidential canvass developed a fraction of disappointed patriots, who organized themselves into an independent movement. Calhoun abandoned Jackson and supported into nullification. Van Buren carried away his disappointed fragment and became a freeholder. The Wilcox-Proviso democrats seceded from Polk ultimately to become republicans. The anti-Nebraska democrats rejected Pierce and joined the anti-slavery party. The anti-Lecompton democrats repudiated Buchanan and gave the organization of the House to the republicans. While the whigs were in power there were "Silver Gray," and "Native American" and "Know Nothing" factions, composed of disappointed leaders anxious to make a grievance a principle and attain power by intrigue and mutiny. When the republican party became dominant it underwent the same process. Lincoln's first term generated the Cleveland comedy. When Johnson came into power he carried with him like Blair and Seward, Randall and McCulloch, Welles, Dixon and Doolittle. That was a secession, backed by all the power of the administration. What came of it? The party dressed ranks, closed up the gap and marched in solid and triumphant column behind the Hero of Appomattox, leaving the eminent deserters to starve and mourn on the line of march. Now Grant has his rebellion. Trumbull, Sumner, Schurz, Greeley, Wilkes and their followers have gone into mutiny, and earnestly contend that the country will follow them as the leaders of a great and necessary reform movement.

Now, we by no means despise this mutiny, nor do we underrate the genius and power of the men who head it. But let us always remember that the phenomenon we see now is only, as we have shown, what every successful party has seen, and that these "prodigious intellects"—if we may believe their supporting newspapers—have no more genius than the men who preceded them as seceders. We are told to look at Trumbull, Greeley, Sumner, Schurz and Wilkes to admit that "the intellect of the party," its courage and its moral sense, are in revolt against Grant. But we do not think so. Seward and Chase, Doolittle and Cowan, the Blairs and Andrew Johnson were as able and illustrious as the leaders of this new conspiracy; but the party threw them out, and who cares for them now? This alliance is really weak. Mr. Sumner is a scholar and a rhetorician, but he never had a party in his life larger than would fill an omnibus, and he has no party now. Mr. Trumbull was never heard of, except as an exulting party follower—much given to scolding and ill temper, a kind of an old maid politician—until he was beguiled with dreams of the Presidency. His published virtues are, by his own confession, about three years old. Mr. Greeley has never had an allegiance to a party leader since Henry Clay, and it is quite probable if Clay had been elected he would have discovered that he was given to liquor and cards and dicing. As for Mr. Schurz, he is simply a shrewd German adventurer who has been laden with office ever since he began to study English, who has been signally honored by the republican party, and, having failed in every position, means to succeed as a malcontent. It is the vanity of Mr. Schurz that he has a lien upon the German vote. Liens like this are very uncertain, and the Germans will require from Mr. Schurz some better reason for following him than President Grant's refusal to receive his card when he came from the West. As for Wilkes, he has capacity and force, is an audacious leader, and if the anti-Grant men were in earnest they would nominate him on their ticket.

What do these men propose to do in Cincinnati? They must find a man and a platform. Internal jealousies will prevent that, as each member expects to be a candidate, not excepting Mr. Schurz, who sees no difficulty in amending the constitution to make him eligible. Can we have Judge Davis? All we know of Judge Davis is that he made the political bargains for Lincoln at the Chicago Convention which secured the nomination, and that in return for this he was made a Supreme Judge. Afterward he became the executor of Mr. Lincoln's will. Judge Davis represents nothing. His name is associated with no thought or achievement in our history. Judges of the Supreme Court are not the liveliest candidates. They become mouldy and stiff, and have an old-cheese flavor, and do excellently well to preside over young men's Christian associations and moral clam-bakes. But the idea of seriously uprooting one of these heavy, comfortable, inert, respectable gentlemen from his moss-clad seat on the bench is cruel, and we would as soon expect our sporting people to bring old Hambletonian from his pasturage and match him against Goldsmith Maid. Judge Davis would have to be carried through a canvass. He would carry nothing, and in the event of his receiving the coalition nomination against Grant, as many democrats would support the silent Ulysses as there would be dissatisfied republicans to follow the new departure. The democrats do not want a republican, however liberal he may be. If they take one it will be as a warning-pan. The administration would be as democratic as it could possibly be under Seymour and Blair.

Then what are the principles that are to be

sacred by this Cincinnati coalition? As an independent journal, caring nothing for any party, we support Grant for these reasons. He has kept the peace; he has given protection to men of all colors in the South; he has solved the painful and shameful Indian question; he has given us an economical administration, and has been implacable with rogues in office; he made a treaty with England and means to hold England to it; he has strengthened the national credit and has contributed in every way to the prosperity of the country. He has borne himself with simplicity, dignity and honor in his station—a quiet, unpretending gentleman, as every President should be. Behind this he has made a name in our history second only to Washington as a soldier—a name known to all the world. We say to the coalition, What better can you give us? Have you any name? Is there any living American name more illustrious than that of Grant? What are your principles? You cannot give us free trade, for Mr. Greeley must be secured; nor protection, or you will offend Mr. Trumbull. What can you give us as a platform? That Grant has received presents, that he has appointed relatives to office, that he smokes cigars and is fond of horses. This is really the whole anti-Grant platform, excepting Mr. Greeley's theory that there should be one term for the Presidency—a theory he has been advocating for forty years. Why does not Mr. Greeley bring up his old association theories which he advocated thirty years ago and upon which we could have an original and intelligible canvass? We say, in reply to the one-term principle, that it has no place in this campaign; that it is advanced simply as an intrigue, and that any man who would be apt to support it upon a fair discussion say they cannot agree that Grant should be treated differently from six Presidents of the United States when he has done as well as any of them. To advance the one-term principle now as an argument against Grant is to aid in destroying it. As to the other "principles," they are little more than corner grocery scandals. Grant received presents as a general, as McClellan received them, as Wellington and Marlborough did in the height of their glory. Has he received a present in the White House, and has it not cost him his salary to live? If he has appointed relatives to office we may criticize his taste in doing so; but have his opponents never had relatives in office? And, in making this charge, do they not remember the admonition of Christ as to who should cast the first stone? As to his fondness for horses, no one ever made that a crime in Washington or Jackson, and there are few manlier tastes among gentlemen in England or America.

As we touch this coalition and the fabric of an anti-Grant party which it has reared it crumbles. We see nothing sound in it. It is a party without a leader or a principle. We see vanity, ambition, spite, disappointment, office hunger, jealousy, impatience—the grosser dregs of partisanship, with three or four names hanging outside, which we are called upon to worship because they are names. Let us be excused from that idolatry. We mean to be fair and just to these coalition republicans, to show them all respect and kindness, but we must see before we believe. Give us a living reason for opposing Grant and we shall consider it. As it now is, provided he does not make some fatal blunder, we see no better way of serving the country than to aid in his election; and so, as a candidate, we continue to take him against the field.

Congress Yesterday—A Day of Nothingness.

In neither the Senate nor the House yesterday were the proceedings possessed of a particle of public interest. They were to the last degree dull and commonplace. The House got in its usual Monday medley of bills for reference, and then spent a couple of hours over the Deficiency bill. The Senate passed several bills of merely local interest, and then went into executive session. The resolution for the appointment of the French Arms Committee was not taken from the table, but still lies there awaiting action; and, meantime, the House Committee on the Expenditures in the War Department, which has already had Secretary Belknap before it, holds its second session to-morrow, and seems determined to go ahead with the investigation, regardless of the Senate and its committee.

General Porter was examined for over five hours yesterday before the Senate committee on the corruptions of the New York Custom House. Bad Taste.—Referring to the remark made by Senator Sumner about the "relief of injuries which he sustained sixteen years ago still clinging to him," the Richmond Enquirer, usually so courteous, has the bad taste to say:—"Thus is Brooks, of South Carolina, felt and remembered long after his death. His small cane erected him a monument more durable than brass." Wonder if Brooks, were he to rise from his grave, would declare that he felt complimented at finding that his memory was so deeply cherished for an act remorse for which carried him to an untimely tomb.

PASSIVISM NOT DISORGANIZATION.—The St. Louis Republican—rampant organ of passivism—mentions as something calculated to allay the fears of those who suppose that what is called "passivism" means the disorganization of the democracy, that the democratic town meetings held in Missouri on the 22d ultimo, for the purpose of choosing members of the new County Central Committees, were attended by unusual numbers, and marked by remarkable interest and spirit. "The democracy of Missouri," adds the Republican, "are this day more efficiently organized and more powerful than they ever were before." But what has all this to do with "passivism?" It savors a little more of "possuismism."

LIBERAL REPUBLICANS IN TENNESSEE.—A number of leading liberal republicans in Tennessee have issued an address urging the selection of a purely republican delegation from Tennessee to the Cincinnati Liberal Republican National Convention. The proposition is advocated by the Nashville Republican Banner and other republican papers, and will probably be approvingly responded to.

The Plots of the Erie Ring at Albany—Is the Republican Legislature a Den of Thieves?

The latest rumors from Albany strengthen the suspicion that the lobby agents of the Erie Railroad have succeeded in buying up a majority of the republican reform Legislature this session, as they bought up the republican State Legislature of 1869, and that the attempt to destroy the twin Ring of Tammany will fail unless the bribers and the bribed can be made to realize the fact that no pains will be spared to arraign them for their acts at the bar of a criminal court. The course to be pursued by the friends of Gould and his associates is not an open opposition to the reform measures now before the Legislature, but the mutilation of the bills and their passage in such a shape as will defeat their real object and leave the men who are plundering the stockholders and confiscating the property of the road in full possession of its management and funds. The bill recently introduced by Assemblyman Husted, of Westchester, notwithstanding his professions of hostility to the Classification act, was precisely what was needed by the lobby to enable them to carry out this conspiracy in the service of the Ring. It is to be reported to the Assembly in lieu of the O'Brien bill, with a proviso that the repeal shall not be operative until confirmed by a vote of the stockholders, and a provision for the reduction of the stock of the company by, we believe, forty million dollars. The vote on the question of repeal or no repeal is to be taken on the reduced amount of stock, and if the result be affirmative, then new directors are to be elected.

There are to be provisions in the bill in case of repeal for a fair election, for a proper control of the transfer books by the stockholders and for an honest canvass of the votes, all sounding well enough to the ear; but, as the preliminary vote as to repeal is to be decided under the management of Gould and his fellows, these provisions are mere frauds. The reduction of the stock will, of course, occasion a rise in Erie, and the bribery of the legislators is to be covered up by pretended operations on the market. This is the programme as it reaches us from reliable authority, and there is little doubt that, if not correct in all its particulars, some very similar plot is in progress at the State capital.

The people of the State of New York are not to be deceived by any such flimsy frauds. They have given to the republican party a three-fourths majority in both branches of the Legislature, and have sent them to Albany commissioned to complete the destruction of the New York Tammany Ring and to destroy its counterpart and associate in rascality, the Erie Ring. They know that the latter work can only be accomplished in one way—by wresting the transfer books of the company from the unscrupulous hands of the Ring, causing an honest election to be held by the bona fide stockholders and turning out the men who have lawlessly seized and lawlessly hold possession of the road. No honest Senator or Assemblyman will vote for any less reform than this, with the few exceptions of those who may be elected as known friends of the present Erie directors, and are prepared to vote boldly against any bill adverse to their interests. When your genuine Artful Dodgers prepare their bogus reform measures which, while professing to legislate against the Erie Ring, in reality leave them in full possession of the revenues and management of the road, the people know that they have been bought, body and soul, by the Erie lobby, just as well as though they saw them receiving their money in a room at Stanwix Hall or counting it over in the secrecy of their own apartments.

Let the Senators and Assemblymen who are now preparing to sell themselves to the men who have debauched former Legislatures be warned in time. The people are in earnest on the subject of reform, and they will no longer have thieves for their rulers and bribe-takers for their lawmakers. The conspirators who are now hiding from justice in foreign lands, or awaiting trial as felons believed a few months ago that they had successfully covered up their tracks and were secure from the grasp of justice. Senator James Wood, who is now at the head of the Judiciary Committee of the State Senate, did not dream last winter that the failure of a Savings Bank would have brought to light the fact that he had "borrowed" large sums of money of Gould and Tweed, two of the Erie Ring directors, while a member of the Senate and voting for their bills. Yet there is now more danger of exposure and punishment than there was a year ago, for keen and determined men are on the track of the bribe-panders of the State Capitol and are resolved to hunt them down. Nor can any legislator hope to escape by voting for mutilated bills known to be in the interest of the notorious Erie Ring. If the present directors are to be brought to a reckoning at all there can be no pretence of a necessity for half measures, and the members of the Legislature who vote for such bills will be known to have been bought just as much as though they had voted directly to retain the Ring in power. The republican leaders should understand the destruction the debauchery of the Legislature must bring upon their party, and should exercise their influence and authority to avert the calamity which there is yet time.

British Conquest in India—The Looshais War and its Commercial Consequences.

The English war against the Looshais in India has been brought to a close. Queen Victoria's troops, commanded by Generals Bouschier and Brownlow, and supplied with all the requirements and appliances of modern warfare, from a mountain howitzer to boats of the very lightest water draught and miles and miles of electric telegraph wire, were too powerful for the hardy hill men in their native bravery. Science enabled the conqueror to scale the loftiest mountain peaks of a territory almost unknown hitherto to Europeans. This national British persistence has been rewarded by the opening up of a line of country the soil of which will send forth the most valuable products when civilization comes to direct the hands which cultivate it, and when the necessities of a careful commerce will compel the residents to look after the crops. Tea is produced plentifully in some districts of the country. In this fact we find an explanation to a great extent of the exciting cause which induced the war on the part of

the English. With money and skilled labor the British in the Cachar-Looshai war may become gradually independent of the commercial caprices of the Chinese, and indifferent to any unfriendly treaty negotiations which may be concluded against their trading interests in Pekin.

France and Germany—Count Von Arnim Recalled to Berlin.

Among our cable despatches this morning there is one of more than ordinary significance. The Count Von Arnim—according to this despatch, which is credited to the London Times—has been recalled from Versailles to Berlin to give to the German government his opinion of the stability of the present government of France. It is not generally the habit of governments to make known to the outside world their reasons for recalling or summoning home ambassadors. It is not unusual, therefore, that some should doubt whether the declared purpose of the return to Berlin of the German Ambassador is not a mere rumor, founded on nothing better than suspicion. At the same time it is well to bear in mind that newspaper correspondents have in these times easy access to Cabinet and diplomatic secrets. On the face of this report there is the semblance of truth, and, considering the source whence it comes, we see no reason why we should hesitate to accept it as substantially a true statement of the case.

It is, of all things, the most natural that the German government should be anxious to know what is the actual state of things at Versailles and generally throughout France; what is the strength of the present government and what are the prospects of the various political parties who are now notoriously contending for the mastery in the State. Who more likely to be well informed on these points than the man who has watched the interests of Germany and been a studious observer of all that has taken place in Versailles since the close of the war? It is only a few days since we were made aware that the Germans were apprehensive of trouble in France, and that in view of possible complications they were actually making arrangements so as to be in readiness to march their troops across the frontier to protect their interests. Later we have had more encouraging news. France has offered—and the offer has been accepted—to pay in advance another instalment of the war indemnity; and as if to convince the world that there could be no likelihood of France refusing to pay the last farthing due to Germany on account of the war, the ladies of France have been denuding themselves of their ornaments and sending in to the Treasury their rich caskets of jewels and gold, thus reviving the patriotism of Rome in Rome's purest days, and revealing a love of country which, if it has been equalled, has never been surpassed. In spite of all this Germany is watchful and slightly distrustful. When it is borne in mind that a change of government in France might upset the best arrangements, and that a change of government is, as many think, imminent, it is not much to be wondered at that Germany should preserve her watchful and determined attitude.

It will be well if the Count Von Arnim shall be able to satisfy his government that there is no danger of revolution in France—at least of such revolution as shall imperil the interests of Fatherland. In such a case there will be no recoupment of the evacuated provinces, and France will be permitted to work out her own destiny without let or hindrance. It is not to be denied that the French people have done well under the Presidency of M. Thiers. The great misfortune is that uncertainty still hangs over the government and cramps the energies of the nation. If only they could settle down into a solid republic all would be well. But no one can tell what a day or an hour may bring forth. This is the present curse of France.

The Democratic Issue Distinctly Made Up in Alabama—No Coalition.

The Montgomery Advertiser declares that the resolution of the democratic and conservative party in Alabama is distinctly made up on certain important points. "We are all," it continues, "resolved to stand on an unbroken line and in face of anticipated triumph against the radical enemy, of all stripes and shades." The Advertiser proceeds to designate a portion of the papers in the State which advocate the same doctrine. Among them we may mention the Mobile Register, Tuscaloosa News, Jacksonville Republican, Birmingham Sun, Eutaw Whig and Observer, Wilcox Indicator, Huntsville Democrat, Huntsville Reporter, Florence Journal, Stevenson News Era, Scottsboro Herald, Gadsden Times, Marengo Journal, Opelika Locomotive, Greenville Advocate, Independent Free Thinker, Evergreen Observer, Monroe Eagle, Limestone News, Livingston Journal, Troy Messenger, Ozark Star, South Alabama, Henry County Register, Tusculum Times, Lauderdale Times, Union Springs Herald, Greensboro Beacon, Eufaula News, Bluff City News, Talladega News, Montgomery Advance, and many other respectable journals.

So far as Alabama is concerned, therefore, the wind blows decidedly in favor of a straight-out democratic ticket being nominated at the Democratic National Convention. Indeed, as for that matter the compass points in the same direction outside the latitude of Alabama. This will be interesting news to the Labor Reformers who are at present taking an active part in behalf of the democrats in New Hampshire.

THE ANTI-GRANT MOVEMENT.—The St. Louis Republican avers that the movement Messrs. Sumner, Schurz, Trumbull, Greeley and Company are leading, if allowed an unobstructed field, will not leave anything undone that a patriotic democrat would have accomplished. "No democrat," continues the Republican, "would mark out a better course for it than these distinguished republican insurgents are directing it into, and no democrat could ask for it a more avenging process than it is making." But suppose the Democratic National Convention concludes that the democracy shall fight under its own own starry, but for the last eleven years ill-starred, banner to attain the same object—will the defeat of General Grant—will these "distinguished republican insurgents" fall in the rear, and thus push along the column, or will they insist upon leading the democratic host? What then?

The National Board of Trade on the Shipping Question.

The Council of the National Board of Trade, which is now in Washington endeavoring to press its views on Congress, has made excellent recommendations on the shipping question. Some of its other views are not as sensible or practical, but we cordially endorse what is urged for the revival of American shipping and commerce. Indeed, we have all along argued that the only way to restore our tonnage and the shipping interests is to permit ships purchased abroad by our citizens to be registered under the American flag. The judgment of the Board is that every barrier to the increase of American shipping should be removed, and a memorial has been presented to Congress asking that American shipowners may register under the country's flag, for purposes of foreign trade, steamers and sailing vessels wherever built, including also the tonnage transferred to foreigners during the war. There are many schemes before Congress professedly for the restoration or revival of American shipping, but most of them are for the benefit of a few and based upon the principle of protection. Some of them, in fact, call for vast sums of money from the Treasury to be paid as a bonus or gratuity to those who undertake to build ships. They are all expedients merely, and wrong in principle. The way to increase our tonnage, as the Board of Trade says, is to let Americans buy ships where they can get them best and cheapest, and, wherever built, and to give such vessels a national character. Then many years would not pass before the Stars and Stripes would cover every ocean and sea again, and the United States become once more the maritime rival of Great Britain.

The North Carolina Outlaws.

In to-day's HERALD we present another chapter of the extraordinary story of the lawless Lowerys, of Scuffletown, Robeson county, North Carolina. There will be derived from its perusal a tolerably clear idea of what sort of demoralization was possible in the South before and during the war and how hopeless the condition has remained ever since. The free mulatto settlement of Scuffletown appears to have only been "protected in its freedom by the low swampiness of the place and other topographic influences, which caused it little to be envied by the grasping, jealous whites of Scotch descent all round. But on reading this story, fit for a locality in the Schwarzwald and a date of five hundred years back, it will be remarked how circumstances control the destinies even of the most pronounced natures, and that the blood-stained outlaws of Carolina have some root of provocation in their course. The shooting of old Allen Lowery and one of his sons by the flicker of the torches, with the negro-hating devil in God's uniform chanting a prayer by his side, with his aged wife fainting at the sickening sight, is a shocking mind picture the full measure of whose moral gloom we but feebly realize as the hoarse whisper of the boy, Henry Berry Lowery, concealed in the undergrowth, reaches our ears, calling down the Mosaic Nemesis of "blood for blood." The list of the slain testifies how he has kept that terrible vow. We commend this story to students of the state of the South.

THE JERSEY CITY GRAND JURY presented to Judge Bedle yesterday a batch of fifty-one indictments, making a total of one hundred and sixty-one indictments thus far. The foreman informed the Court that the end is not yet. The members of the Board of Public Works are accordingly greatly troubled, as it is expected that some of them will be arrested to-day, even if Sheriff Reinhardt is to follow them to the lobby at Trenton. Jersey justice is not always swift, but in this case it will be very sure.

Personal Intelligence.

Senator T. T. Fenton is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Congressman W. T. Clarke, of Texas, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Wendell Phillips yesterday arrived at the St. Denis Hotel. Judge T. T. Burris, of Chicago, is sojourning at the Grand Central Hotel. Homer A. Nelson, of Poughkeepsie, ex-Secretary of State, is stopping at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Judge F. W. Bartley, of Washington, is staying at the St. Nicholas Hotel. General E. W. Rice, of Iowa, is among the recent arrivals at the Metropolitan Hotel. Francis B. Hayes, of Boston, President of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad, is again at the Brevoort House. Commander A. F. Crossman, of the United States Navy, has quarters at the Astor House. General J. Dodge, of Poughkeepsie, is temporarily domiciled at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. General George W. Cook, of Santa Fe, New Mexico, has arrived at the Metropolitan Hotel. Dr. F. W. Magruder, of the United States Navy, has taken quarters at the New York Hotel. Judge A. M. Osborne, of Catskill, and A. E. Sutfert, of Haverstraw, are among the temporary residents of the St. Nicholas Hotel. Henry Watson, of the Louisville (Ky.) Courier-Journal, is stopping at the Brevoort House. Assemblymen W. W. Niles, L. Bradford Prince, R. H. Strahan and W. W. Enos are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Judge J. M. Tibbitts, of Washington, and General G. H. Giddings, of Texas, are sojourning at the Metropolitan Hotel. Ex-Congressman Robert B. Pruyn, of Albany, is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Mr. Pruyn was formerly Minister to Japan, and in 1866 was the democratic candidate for Lieutenant Governor. C. E. Brown-Sequard, M. D., of Paris, yesterday arrived at the St. James Hotel. Ex-Governor R. J. Oglesby, of Illinois, is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. The Governor served in the army until he was called to the Executive Chair and reached the rank of major general. Judge McCunn has been confined to his bed for the past week with a severe attack of pneumonia, which for a time threatened a serious result. His friends will be glad to learn that his condition yesterday was greatly improved.

THE HERALD AND DR. LIVINGSTONE.

(From the Camden (Ark.) Journal, Feb. 22.) The New York Herald, so noted for the grandness of its conceptions and enterprises, has fitted out a private expedition to explore the wilds of Africa for authentic tidings of Dr. Livingstone, the great African explorer. The world is anxiously awaiting the solution of the mystery enveloping the renowned and intrepid gentleman, whose ethnological, zoological and geographical researches have contributed so richly to the annals of science. The English government has undertaken such an expedition; but the HERALD undertakes a similar one, a private enterprise, without outside aid or character; and, should it prove successful, it will add a bright laurel to a newspaper name and an unrivaled in the world's history. The American people with one voice wish the HERALD's pious and benevolent enterprise a most happy God speed.